

## DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GOSMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months ..... \$15  
" " " 3 " ..... 9  
" " " 1 " ..... 3  
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months ..... 1  
" " " 3 " ..... 5  
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months ..... 5  
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

For the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Will you grant me small space in your valuable paper, to speak of the Military Hospital located at Wilson, N. C., and under the charge of Surgeon S. S. Satchwell?

A short time since, I spent a few days within its walls, and I will venture to say, without fear of successful contradiction, that there is no hospital within the bounds of the Confederacy, better arranged or better conducted than this.

" Every thing has its place, and every thing is in its place." Cleanliness and discipline are strictly observed and enforced. Discipline, while strict, is enforced mildly, but with unflinching firmness and impartiality. The rules and regulations are printed and posted all over the establishment, that all may make themselves acquainted with them, and their observance is strictly required. No infraction is tolerated, either by private or officer.

The hospital corps is as well drilled and disciplined as any company or regiment in the service. The inmates, to, whether sick or wounded are cared for with the utmost kindness, by the generous, patriotic and skillful Surgeon in charge and his gentlemanly and accomplished assistants; and I would venture to assert that neither the skill, professional ability or success of this medical corps would suffer by comparison with any other in the country. I only wonder that Dr. S. has not long since been put in charge of a division of hospitals. He is the very man for such a position. His great energy, his untiring industry, and perseverance, added to his professional skill, eminently qualify him for such a position. It would be worth the time of any one to visit this model establishment and make a tour of inspection through it.

Long may its distinguished Surgeon and his courteous assistants live to impart consolation, benefit and health to the sick and wounded soldier, is the wish of

BY AUTHORITY.

# THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, AUG. 9, 1864.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

eight months, and probably for a long time, all of which, invaluable to the interest of the rebellion, have been carefully and leisurely gathered up by the fox and transported to Richmond. Martinsburg is not a proper point for an army depot; but if supplies are to be kept there at all, they should be deposited only in small quantity, which could be kept up by regular additions as needed.

Men high in office here do not hesitate to condemn, confidentially, in the strongest terms, the weakness, the incapacity evinced by the heads of the administration during the progress of the invasion. Their certainty, and more, it is believed, of the members of the cabinet have expressed their disgust therewith, and their shame at the great national humiliation. The officials of the War Department are in difficulty, but give vent to their feelings in abuse of the *National Intelligencer* for its article of Friday last, calling that paper a "traitorous sheet!"

The cabinet embroil still continues.—While a change in the War Department is decided upon, Mr. Lincoln is perplexed as to the proper individual to succeed Mr. Stanton, and the delay in a change has been caused by the difficulty he has experienced in finding the right man. Some curious developments in regard to this matter will soon be furnished to the public.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER X.—An Act to amend an act entitled "An act creating the office of Ensign in the army of the Confederate States."

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the above recited act, and the same is hereby amended so as to allow the appointment of an ensign to each battalion of infantry.

Sec. 2. That the said act, and this amendment thereto, shall be understood and construed to apply only to the provisional army of the Confederate States.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XI.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XII.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XIII.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XIV.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XV.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XVI.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XVII.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XVIII.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XIX.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XX.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XXI.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XXII.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XXIII.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XXIV.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XXV.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XXVI.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XXVII.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XXIX.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XXX.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XXXI.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XXXII.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XXXV.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, when in his judgment it may be proper to do, chaplains to battalions and to general hospitals, who shall receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law to chaplains appertaining to regiments and posts.

Approved May 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—An Act to amend the several acts in regard to chaplains.

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,

# The Confederate.

S. K. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1864.

## What Next?

The election of Governor in North Carolina is past and gone, and Governor Vance is re-elected almost unanimously, his majority reaching from forty to fifty thousand out of a vote of seventy thousand. This election was one of extraordinary interest, involving the honor, good faith, loyalty and respectability of the State. We speak the sentiment of this immense majority when we say she would have forsaken all these, if she had voted otherwise. She has been the victim of an inordinate and vicious agitation, upon which she has placed her reprehension in terms of the utmost significance. Her soldiers first redeemed her fame, by a solid condemnation of the agitators; and the people at home, in response to the appeal from the army, have met the expectations of the soldiers. The popular expression is one unbroken outburst of condemnation.

Governor Vance carries Raleigh, the town of his opponent. He carries Wake, the county of his opponent's residence and of his most extensive influence. He carries his own town and county by acclamation. He runs every where ahead of the local ticket, and his opponent is every where behind them, thus the more emphatically marking the popular pronouncement upon the issues of which they were the more immediate representatives.

And now what remains to be done? The cause of the nation is upheld by almost the unanimous voice of the State. Whatever of hope the enemy may have derived from the contest, is crushed; and the confidence of our people is renewed and strengthened. As the governments, State and Confederate, have been forsworn, so they can afford to be magnanimous and forgiving—so far magnanimous and forgiving as will accord with our future welfare, and as far as will maintain the law, and sustain the moral sense of society.

Unquestionably, criminal acts have been committed; and when these acts have been done by men of intelligence who knew better—men who have not been duped and misled—the law ought to be put in force, and the offenders brought to justice. Of such are such acts as the following:

## For the Legislature and Sheriff.

Stokes—J. E. Mathews (Vance) 445, Bonner (Holden) 215. Commons—W. H. Flynt 205. Thos: Martin 186, S. King 119, F. Lynch 48—all Vance men. W. C. Mathews (Holden) 151. Sheriff—S. Edwards 298, J. B. Vaughan 364.

HALIFAX—Senate—M. L. Wiggins (Vance, no opposition) 761. Commons—Dr H. J. Yerger 597, A. H. Davis 522, D. C. Clark 268, M. T. Whitside 394. Sheriff—J. S. Snow 707, Wm. Farmer 145. All Vance.

PITT—Senate—W. E. Blount 540, Williams 357. Commons—J. T. Albritton 533, C. Perkins 488, Shepherd 422, Taft 381.

DUPLIN—Senate—W. R. Ward 418, J. D. Stanford 370. Commons—Z. Smith 399, Houston 362, A. M. Faison 260, J. R. Wallace 238, S. W. Hodges 216. Sheriff—J. W. Henton elected.

EDNCOMBE—Senate—Paxwell 700, Braswell 104. Commons—Cobb 565, Farmer 459, Pitt 255, Lawrence 223, Slaton 90.—Sheriff—J. Cobb elected.

RANDOLPH—Senate—Giles Mebane 594, Dr. Thos. H. Black 992. In Randolph county Mr. Mebane has 442 majority, which exceeds him by 134 majority. Commons—E. T. Blair 315, Joel Ashworth 881, (Holden) M. S. Robbins (V.) 564, J. M. Worth (V.) 613, Z. F. Russ elected Sheriff.

DAVIE—Senate—W. B. March 446, Borden 318. Rowan and Davie—March 1072, Byrd 559. Commons—R. F. Johnson 229, J. R. Williams 266, B. F. Eaton 167.—Sheriff—W. A. Meroney elected.

REED—Senate—Leitch 486, McArthur 228, McQueen 196. Commons—Bathurst 576, Marry 462, McRae 320, McMillan 274. Sheriff—King elected.

CARTERET AND JONES—Senate, Dr. M. F. Arendell, Commons, Jones, F. G. Simmons.

ONslow—Senate, Isaac N. Sanders.—Commons, A. J. Murrill.

WILKES—Senate, Bogle 269, Nicholson 86, Rhine 99, Martin 183. Iredell and Alexander not heard from. A. S. Calloway and P. T. Horton elected to the Commons from Wilkes.

YADKIN—A. C. Cowles elected to the Commons in 275 majority.

CARTERET—Col. Stephen D. Pool, (Vance man) elected to the commons.

STANLY—Senate, McEacham 434, Alison 14. Commons, Harris 341, Green 245.—Sheriff, Marshal 352, Mann 238.

MONTGOMERY—Senate, Crump 294 Bright 278. Commons, Davis 256, Jordan 293.—Sheriff, McAulay 219, Landre 166, Andrews 91, Lassiter 40.

BUNCOMBE—Senate—Patton 327, Bennett 227. Commons—Gudger 550, Brevard 303, Crosson, 82, Ducker 85. Sheriff—Young 540, Morris 405. Weaver 68, Shipman 22.

GEN. WHEELER—A gentleman who recently left Atlanta states that Gen. Wheeler in a recent engagement was wounded in one of his legs between the ankle and knee. The wound, though very painful, is not considered dangerous. It is said the General will soon be able to resume his duties.

THE LIGHT DRAUGHT MONITOR.—The Boston Traveller learns that nearly all the light draught monitors in the course of construction will not float, as at present designed, when their stores and crews are on board.—Two which have been launched recently are not considered seaworthy. One, it is said, had to be laid aground after it was launched, to avoid sinking, and the other was not more than three inches out of the water. Of those not yet launched, the builders say little results can be expected. We understand that Commodore Gregory is now here for the purpose of ascertaining if anything can be done to remedy these miscalculations.—Charlotte Bulletin.

The Louisville Journal, says that within the month past, the rebels have captured trains and destroyed government property on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, to the amount of several millions of dollars.

## Eligible.

Among the clap-traps of the last campaign, was the constant invocation of civil liberty and constitutional law by political demagogues, while these very men were demonstrating their total disregard of constitutional law and their perverted notions of civil liberty. This is especially applicable to those cases where men holding office have run to the day of election without resigning. They are ineligible, and no resignation after the election is sufficient.

For example: The Constitution expressly declares, that no man who holds an office of trust or profit, under the State Government or in the army, is eligible to a seat in the Assembly. It is plain that such men ought to resign, and it must appear that they have resigned, to the proper authority, in time to have their resignation accepted before the day of election. In all cases where the resignation has not been made public, the Legislature will owe it to itself to compel the proof; for it is right that such trifling with popular elections should be exposed. Among those who we see elected, are Mr. Dick, Councillor of State, Major Griscom, of the Medical Bureau, Major Arendell, ditto, Major W. A. Smith, of the Home Guards, Mr. Sacad, Clerk of the County Court of Johnston, and all similar cases. We do not know whether they resigned or not; and with regard to Messrs. Griscom and Arendell, perhaps they may be considered militia officers. But the public have a right to know, and we mean to abide to all cases, for it is a high obligation on the Legislature to maintain the *constitutional law*, by purging its bodies of *ineligible members*.—

Though there was a Legislature once that met in Raleigh and its House of Commons ousted one member who was Clerk and Master in Equity, and at the same session retained others, some who were post masters, some clerks and masters, and their Speaker, who was a Solicitor, its idea of purging being to take a very mild aperient. It is high time that there be less profession of regard for liberty and law, and the better securing of the former by a more strict observance of the latter.

## For the Legislature and Sheriff.

Stokes—J. E. Mathews (Vance) 445, Bonner (Holden) 215. Commons—W. H. Flynt 205. Thos: Martin 186, S. King 119, F. Lynch 48—all Vance men. W. C. Mathews (Holden) 151. Sheriff—S. Edwards 298, J. B. Vaughan 364.

HALIFAX—Senate—M. L. Wiggins (Vance, no opposition) 761. Commons—Dr H. J. Yerger 597, A. H. Davis 522, D. C. Clark 268, M. T. Whitside 394. Sheriff—J. S. Snow 707, Wm. Farmer 145. All Vance.

PITT—Senate—W. E. Blount 540, Williams 357. Commons—J. T. Albritton 533, C. Perkins 488, Shepherd 422, Taft 381.

DUPLIN—Senate—W. R. Ward 418, J. D. Stanford 370. Commons—Z. Smith 399, Houston 362, A. M. Faison 260, J. R. Wallace 238, S. W. Hodges 216. Sheriff—J. W. Henton elected.

EDNCOMBE—Senate—Paxwell 700, Braswell 104. Commons—Cobb 565, Farmer 459, Pitt 255, Lawrence 223, Slaton 90.—Sheriff—J. Cobb elected.

RANDOLPH—Senate—Giles Mebane 594, Dr. Thos. H. Black 992. In Randolph county Mr. Mebane has 442 majority, which exceeds him by 134 majority. Commons—E. T. Blair 315, Joel Ashworth 881, (Holden) M. S. Robbins (V.) 564, J. M. Worth (V.) 613, Z. F. Russ elected Sheriff.

DAVIE—Senate—W. B. March 446, Borden 318. Rowan and Davie—March 1072, Byrd 559. Commons—R. F. Johnson 229, J. R. Williams 266, B. F. Eaton 167.—Sheriff—W. A. Meroney elected.

REED—Senate—Leitch 486, McArthur 228, McQueen 196. Commons—Bathurst 576, Marry 462, McRae 320, McMillan 274. Sheriff—King elected.

CARTERET AND JONES—Senate, Dr. M. F. Arendell, Commons, Jones, F. G. Simmons.

ONslow—Senate, Isaac N. Sanders.—Commons, A. J. Murrill.

WILKES—Senate, Bogle 269, Nicholson 86, Rhine 99, Martin 183. Iredell and Alexander not heard from. A. S. Calloway and P. T. Horton elected to the Commons from Wilkes.

YADKIN—A. C. Cowles elected to the Commons in 275 majority.

CARTERET—Col. Stephen D. Pool, (Vance man) elected to the commons.

STANLY—Senate, McEacham 434, Alison 14. Commons, Harris 341, Green 245.—Sheriff, Marshal 352, Mann 238.

MONTGOMERY—Senate, Crump 294 Bright 278. Commons, Davis 256, Jordan 293.—Sheriff, McAulay 219, Landre 166, Andrews 91, Lassiter 40.

BUNCOMBE—Senate—Patton 327, Bennett 227. Commons—Gudger 550, Brevard 303, Crosson, 82, Ducker 85. Sheriff—Young 540, Morris 405. Weaver 68, Shipman 22.

GEN. WHEELER—A gentleman who recently left Atlanta states that Gen. Wheeler in a recent engagement was wounded in one of his legs between the ankle and knee. The wound, though very painful, is not considered dangerous. It is said the General will soon be able to resume his duties.

THE LIGHT DRAUGHT MONITOR.—The Boston Traveller learns that nearly all the light draught monitors in the course of construction will not float, as at present designed, when their stores and crews are on board.—Two which have been launched recently are not considered seaworthy. One, it is said, had to be laid aground after it was launched, to avoid sinking, and the other was not more than three inches out of the water. Of those not yet launched, the builders say little results can be expected. We understand that Commodore Gregory is now here for the purpose of ascertaining if anything can be done to remedy these miscalculations.—Charlotte Bulletin.

## For the Confederate.

GUILFORD COUNTY, Aug. 5, 1864.

*Editors of the Confederate:* The election passed off quietly in this county, on yesterday, and resulted in the election of the Holdenites, or "straitest" set" ticket. Robert P. Dick beats Ralph Gurrel in the Senate, and D. F. Caldwell, A. S. Holton, and Abram Clapp beat Charles E. Shober, Dr. R. W. Glenn and M. S. Sherwood for the Commons. Holton and Clapp are plain, obscure men, and only canvassed a portion of the county. Dick and Caldwell denounced nearly every thing the Confederate government has done. They also denounced Mr. Holden, the arch-traitor and disturber of the peace of North Carolina, and advocated the convention scheme with all their power. The result of the election in this county has satisfied every intelligent and observing citizen, that it has been brought about by the concerted action of the H. O. A.'s. That treasonable association is in full operation in Guilford county, and is doing immense mischief, and will continue to do so unless checked by the strong arm of the law, or crushed by the military. I hope you will continue to urge upon the proper authorities the absolute necessity of having this matter probed to the bottom, and the ring-leaders brought to condign punishment. The time has arrived when all true and loyal men must band together and crush out traitors and treason, or the day is not far distant when we shall have scenes of violence and bloodshed in many sections of the State. A halting, time-serving policy in North Carolina, will do no good. Prompt, vigorous action can now save the State from utter ruin, but nothing short of that will do it. More anon. A.

From the Winston Sentinel.

## What is the Civil Law?

A few weeks ago, we stated that a gentleman had been shot at from the bushes in this county, and prudentially escaped with his life only, by the timely appearance of a friend upon the spot. We further stated that so far as we were informed, no effort had been made, by either civil or military authority, to discover the friend or friends who had attempted to take, in cold blood, the life of a fellow being. We urged, too, that officers of so grave and desperate a character, should not be permitted to pass by without a thorough investigation and every effort being made, to detect the criminals, but nothing so far as we know was done, or attempted to be done, and to day we have to chafe another act of infamy, perpetrated in our midst, and nearly within the sound of the court bell. What is the civil law? We have magistrates in the county, and militia officers almost without limitation, and magistrates and militia officers of either of these parties, or men well known in the Democratic party, are regularly opened. This is done to an extent so palpable and shameless that the fact has become notorious throughout the country.—We have become so accustomed to the working of the infamous machinery of despotism put in operation by this administration, that we are prone to look with apathy upon acts that, at other times, we should have abominated with indignation.

The N. Y. Post, abolition, in an article upon the call for 500,000 more troops, says:

But this proclamation, cold, lifeless, rigid, poems around with red tape, clothed in the formal language of the treasury, sounds as though its author thought the people could be shamed into submission.

It is not that of the chief of a republic, calling upon his fellow citizens to support a cause in which all are alike interested, but rather it is the tone of an Eastern sovereign telling his subjects what he requires of them.

Such are the facts as communicated to us. It is supposed that this outrage was committed by deserters from the army and disaffected men in civil life, who wished to punish Mr. Martin, and to take his life, for the reason that it is said that he was a secessionist; and has a son, who is being at home on furlough, aiding in detecting and arresting some deserters.

We give the statement of the affair precisely as we received it, and have reason to believe that it is substantially true. Certainly it is unnecessary to say that the military must stand aside, that it must not interfere, that the civil law in civil life must be all and all. Well, such is our wish, such our desire, but in the name of Heaven and a good government, if we are to rely upon the civil law for protection, let it be enforced. What magistrate, what civil officer, what lawyer has attempted to make any arrest, investigation, or done any act to ferret out the desperados that have perpetrated, these atrocious crimes?

Now, we are the true friends of civil law and order, and we desire ardently desire, that during the prevalence of this awful war it shall never be superseded; but we tell our civil authorities, that when such deeds are being perpetrated, if something is not done to give protection to life and property, it will not be long before the military will be invoked to do what the civil, in the hands of civil men, has failed to do. We say this in war and in no fauons spirit. If the civil law is to be relied upon, and we acknowledge and declare its potency, it must be brought forward in its majesty and power, and evildoers must be made to cover before its authority. This must be so, or we must have military law, or men must take their defences into their own hands, and then commence civil war. Then commences the law of retaliation. You burn my house and I burn yours; you take my life and my friends take yours, and thus on until the whole community is a scene of blood and smoke and ruin, as now is in some portions of Kentucky and Missouri.

We mean by this article to censure no functionary of the law, but to warn all whom it may concern of danger, and to say that we must have efficiency in the execution of the law—men in authority must not set aside by which such deeds are being committed, with their fingers in their mouths, and do nothing.

THE DRAFT FOR A HALF MILLION MEN.

A few days ago we noticed briefly that Edward N. Fuller, editor of the Newark (N. J.) Evening Journal, had been arrested by the United States authorities, charged with publishing treasonable articles. The following is a paragraph from one of the articles:

"It will be seen that Mr. Lincoln has called for another half a million of men. Those who desire to be enlisted will please step forward at once. All others will please step forward and dey Abe and his minions to drag them from their families. We hope that the people of New Jersey will at once put their feet down and insist that not a man shall be forced out of the State to engage in the abolition butchery, and swear to die at their own doors rather than march one step to fulfill the dictates of that mad revolutionary fanaticism, which has destroyed the best government the world ever saw, and would now butcher its remaining inhabitants to carry out a mere fanatical sentiment. This has gone far enough, and must be stopped. Let the people rise as one man and demand that this wholesale murder shall cease."

Mr. Fuller was arrested on two charges, and held to bail in the sum of \$5,000 on the first, and \$2,000 on the second charge.

The following we give entire, as an evidence of the boldness with which independent and fearless men in the United States are denouncing the tyranny of Lincoln:

TO OUR FRIENDS.

[From the Newark Daily Journal, July 21.]

There are a thousand rumors afloat to-day that the "Government" is about to take some steps to suppress the Journal and place its editor in one of the convenient bastilles at the command of old Abe. Copies of recent issues of the paper, it is stated, have been sent to the President and General Dix, and the Loyal Leaguers are reported to be very much exercised in view of the high-toned tone of a live New Jersey newspaper. A seven by nine "fayal" sheet in Jersey City thinks the Journal ought to be suppressed at once, and its editor summarily dealt with by the military power which he insults and defies.

The same sheet says The Journal is guilty

## The Confederate Mine.

The Petersburg Express of Saturday, has the following particulars of our mining operations around that city last Friday:

Some few days since, it was discovered that the enemy were mining in front of Gracie's Brigade, Johnston's Division, near our center.

Measures were immediately taken to counteract this movement, and a "gallery" was soon run, and a mine arranged beneath the enemy's "gallery." Yesterday at